THE DAILY GAZETTE
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Proprietors.
P. B. PENNIMAN.....JONAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON.....N. P. REED.
EDITOR. BUSINESS MANAGER.
OFFICE, GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 84 AND 86 FIFTH STREET.
Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania.
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single copy.....3 cents.
Delivered by Carriers, per week.....20
Mail Subscribers, per year.....$8.00.
Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 183. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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TWO EDITIONS,
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

WALRUSSIA.—There is some danger that this slang term will become permanently fixed to the country our Government lately purchased from Russia in the northwest corner of this continent. It used to be known as Russian America; but as it is no longer Russian, that designation will not do now. As the great peninsula which forms the most valuable part of it has long borne the name of Alaska, why may not that be the name of the entire new territory? Walrussia, as a term, has its origin in a low witticism, wherein the words Walrus and Russia are played upon and compounded. Such a term, simply because it low and degrading sense adheres to it, and will adhere as long as the English language is spoken, ought to be rejected. Let the right name be fixed by law.

CONSOLIDATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I was informed a few days ago, in reply to the suggestion that the whole newspaper press of Pittsburgh, with the exception of the "Workingmen's Advocate," had taken ground in favor of consolidation, that this was a mistake so far as regarded the Pittsburgh GAZETTE.

Your remarks, however, upon an article signed "Shaler," published by you this morning, seem to indicate that it was not much of a mistake after all.

You say that you "dissent from most of the positions of the writer, *some* of which are monstrously extravagant," and that there is possibly as much *ability* on the part of those who favor as of those who oppose the measure, and that it is a question on which the *best* men may *properly* differ, without stating your reasons for tut opinion, and thereby cast your weight in favor of the consolidationists.

The writer of this is an owner of property in both cities, as well as outside, who entertains the opinion that the measure is a very foolish and will be a very disastrous one, as well to Pittsburgh itself, as to all the other districts involved, and that the objections made by "Shaler," although not the half probably of what may be said on the same side, are very sensible and reasonable ones.

As you dissent from them, however, and pronounce them "monstrously extravagant," will you do the public and myself the favor of stating the reasons why you think so? In order that the discussion of this measure may have an opportunity of weighing and answering them, if they can do it, as I humbly think they can, unless you have something more rational to offer in support of your views than any thing it has been my fortune yet to see.

The opponents of this visionary and dangerous scheme are desirous to see all that can be said in favor of it presented in as distinct and palpable a shape as possible, and will then be prepared to make such an answer, as they think will dissipate the illusions and scatter the fog in which it has been enveloped. If they should fail, it will only be because there is something in reserve which they have not anticipated. They do not regard it, however, as exactly fair that you should condemn any portion of their argument in this summary way. If you dissent, they want your reasons; if *others are "extravagant" and "monstrously"* so, they would like you to show which of them are of this character, and how and why they are so denominated.

ALLEGHENY.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

We rather like the tone of "Alleghany," although he does complain that we characterized some of the positions of "Shaler" as "monstrously extravagant."

He asks us to specify. Well, to be brief, we think his estimate of the bridges, and his effort to frighten himself or others with visions of paved streets running through farms, &c., warranted the application of the phrase. The GAZETTE has not been, and is not now, a partisan in this important controversy, whatever the private opinions of the editors may be. So far from desiring their columns against those who oppose consolidation, they invite a good-tempered, sensible discussion of the question. We cannot, however, permit correspondents to impugn the motives of other citizens, who are probably quite as honest as themselves, without a protest.

Reply to Shaler.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A correspondent under the head of *Shaler* in the GAZETTE of Saturday addresses the citizens of Ross, Reserve and Indiana townships," in opposition to consolidation. "Shaler's" exordium, consisting of the weakest kind of clap-trap about the Board of Trade, Senator Bigham, &c., will be passed without remark, as it will not affect the question, and shows "Shaler" in a bad humor.

"Shaler" says: "You will soon be visited by the Assessors, who will increase the valuation of your land by adding into your holding lots, instead of estimating by the acre, as heretofore."

"Shaler" evidently intends to lead his readers astray, so that they will suppose the city appoints the Assessors. Now such is not the fact, for the people of Shaler, Reserve, and all other districts, elect their own Assessors, who return the valuation to the county, and the city under the law is bound to take the county valuation as their basis of taxation. "Shaler" must think the citizens of Shaler, Reserve and the others he addresses are very stupid if he supposes for a moment that they will be such sorts, who will express them in the way he indicates. Can it be possible "Shaler" is so ignorant as not to know that the voters of each township are their own Assessors? If so badly posted, "Shaler" is not fit to address the people on the subject of Consolidation; but if, on the contrary, he understands the law, then the object is to humbug the people, and therefore he is unworthy of confidence.

Again, "Shaler" says: "You will be required to pay a yearly tax of from five to fifteen dollars for each wagon, cart, buggy, or vehicle of any description you happen to own."

Chapter XX, Section VII of the City Code completely overthrows "Shaler," and shows that he is perverting the law. Farmers and wagons bringing produce to the market are expressly exempted.

"You will be taxed heavily for the purpose of building a new City Hall and Goal."

Partially true as to City Hall, but this is a special tax and will be off in three or four years, and the people will have value for their money in the ground and building. Under consolidation the tax would be 24 mills.

As to the Jail, "Shaler" should know that the city has nothing to do with taxing the people. It is county business, and all the citizens of the county will be taxed alike. There is no serious talk about a new Jail; it is only a sore-throat held up by "Shaler" to alarm the timid.

His statement is easily disposed of as to a tax for the new water works, because water tax is special, and those so fortunately situated as not to need the water, pay no water rent. The water works not only pay all expenses in supplying water, but are a source of considerable revenue to the city.

As to streets, "Shaler" is again wrong. The law is such that streets are graded and paved only when the property holders abutting on the street request the same to be done. "Shaler" objects to uniting with a "city loaded down with a heavy railroad and other debt." "Shaler" evidently thinks this is a crusher. A debt of a few hundred dollars may be very heavy to a party laying but a few hundred to meet it, while a debt of magnitude may be readily borne by a city whose resources are counted by millions, and whose revenue not only pays the interest upon her indebtedness, but will, in time, extinguish the debt and carry on the wheels of government.

The north side, which "Shaler" is presumed to represent, is assessed or valued at $6,985,827, and the Middle District, towards which he exhibits such hostility, at $15,560,034.

The Southern district is not embraced in these figures. Suppose, for a moment, that the indebtedness of Pittsburgh is two millions of dollars, and she pays it off, will "Shaler" be so kind as to tell which is the poor and which is the rich district?

Where the North side paid one mill, the Middle district would pay two.

"Shaler" is wonderfully infisted on the bridge question, blows away, and wants his readers to believe that to buy the bridges will require *two millions of dollars*.

It is only necessary to inform the intelligent reader, that the value of the capital stocks in the six bridges amounts in all but to $666,250.

He says "you could not attend the Council Chambers at half the meetings, as they are always held at night."

Alas! alas! for the accuracy of "Shaler." Even at the risk of appearing rude I must, in the most gentle and kind manner, refer "Shaler" to the proposed Act of Consolidation, Section 23, where the law says the meetings "shall be held in daylight."

Having effectually disposed of "Shaler," I now propose to furnish him a copy of the code of laws of the city of Pittsburgh, with all ordinances passed since its publication, also a copy of the act in relation to consolidation, together with a statement of the taxes and the number of mills assessed in each district proposed to be consolidated, with other items of interest to those desiring to be thoroughly posted on the subject; and I hereby challenge the opponents of consolidation to a public discussion on the question of consolidation in either of the three cities of Pittsburgh, and I promise that each person attending the meeting will be furnished, free of charge, a pamphlet containing the act of consolidation and facts and figures set forth above. In case this challenge is accepted the parties will please confer with Mr. Penniman or Mr. Houston, of the daily GAZETTE.

INON CITY.

A Remarkable Exhibit:

The wealth of Connecticut in proportion to population was, in 1860, $966, while that of no other State in the Union exceeded $850. That of Massachusetts was $802; of Pennsylvania, $487; of New York, $475. The number of improved acres of land to each person in Connecticut was 233, while in no other State did it exceed 321 acres. In ten years, from 1850 to 1860, the manufactured product increased from $155,000,000 to $445,000,000, or 80 per cent., while the capital employed in farming increased during the same period 97 per cent., or from $822,000,000 to $1,619,000,000. The stands also among the foremost in the variety and value of her manufactured products, and her manufacturing establishments are rapidly increasing. (Rep. of Sec. of State Board of Ed.) The increase of the amount of the Grand List of taxable property, exclusive of Philadelphia, for the last year was $21,621,733, and during the last two years, $33,860,622. The total income of the State for public purposes last year was $3,207,476 18, and the outgoes, including interest on State debt, and $845,075 59 paid on the principal, was $1,806,998 09, leaving a clear balance in the treasury of $1,004,478 10. The Comptroller says that if the levy should be reduced to three mills on the list, it will leave a considerable balance to be applied towards payment of the State debt, the whole of which will probably be extinguished in 20 years. The balance, which will be in the treasury on the 1st of December next, is at $837,366, or $257,466 unappropriated after paying $580,000 of State indebtedness, at which rate the whole will be liquidated in about 15 years.

Cruelty to a Daughter.

A man may be over cautious in regard to his children's reputation, and frequently do them injustice by his harshness in judgment. A case of this kind occurred the other day in Detroit, in which a father, angered by some supposed misdemeanor of his daughter, a girl nineteen years of age, punished her so severely that the neighbors took the matter in hand and caused his arrest. Charles Dye took his daughter into a room and whipped her with a horse-whip until it was entirely used up, over her shoulders and breast, raising great welts and otherwise injuring her severely. After that he locked her up in the house and left her to brood over her sores. A little boy released her during the afternoon, and she sought protection at the house of her aunt. Even if the girl deserved punishment for offense against her father's prejudices, such punishment as that is really inhuman. At that age she is a woman, and not a child, and should be treated as such. Harsh may be very good and in anger do wrong to his children, but his wrath being vented so readily and inhumanly has nothing to palliate it, and cannot be defended. "Spare the rod and spoil the child," the wise man says, but he never said anything about spoiling the rod and child too. A warrant has been taken out for his arrest, and if the allegations against him are proven he will get his deserts.

The Time o'Day—An Interesting Experiment.

Seat yourself at a table. Attach a piece of metal (say a shilling) to a thread. Having placed your elbow on a table, hold the thread between the points of the thumb and first finger, and allow the shilling to hang in the centre of a glass tumbler; the pulse will immediately cause the shilling to vibrate like a pendulum, and the vibrations will increase until the shilling strikes the side of the glass; and suppose the time of the experiment be the period of one minute, the pendulum will strike the glass seven times, and then lose its momentum and return to the centre. If you hold the thread a sufficient length of time the effect will be repeated—but not until a sufficient space of time has elapsed to convince you that the experiment is complete. It does not add that the thread must be held in a steady hand; otherwise the vibrating motion would be counteracted. At whatever hour of the day or night the experiment is made, the coincidence will be the same.

Death of a Little Girl from Swallowing a Nickle Cent.

An interesting little girl of about three years of age, daughter of L. L. Ellis, residing in Troy, died on Tuesday morning. The child was a great favorite in the neighborhood, and it was the custom of some of the neighbors to present her with pennies while passing the door. About a week ago she swallowed a nickel penny. A physician was immediately called, and all the known remedies were applied without effect. Very soon she commenced to vomit, and it was found impossible to keep anything on her stomach. The symptoms were all those of virulent poison, not unlike those which indicate the presence of arsenic and strychnine. The little sufferer died in convulsions at ten o'clock Tuesday morning. She was the favorite of the household and the idol of a large circle of family acquaintances. The circumstances of her death should be a warning to parents to keep pennies out of the hands of children.

Idle Daughters.

It is a most painful spectacle in families, where the mother is the drudge, to see the daughters elegantly dressed, reclining at their ease, with their drawings, their music, their fancy work, and their reading; beguiling themselves of the lapse of hours, days and weeks, and never dreaming of their responsibilities, but as a necessary consequence of neglect of duty, growing weary of useless lives, laying hold of every newly invented stimulant to amuse their drooping energies, and blaming their fate when they dare not blame their God for having placed them where they are. These individuals will often tell you with an air of affected compassion—for who can believe it real?—that poor, dear mamma is working herself to death. Yet no sooner do you suppose that they should assist her than they declare she is quite in her element—in short, that she would never be happy if she had only half the work to do.

—It is said of Senator Wilson, of Mass., that "honesty, poverty and politics have agreed with him. He ought to be the showmain of the temperance army, to let people see that a Congressman can ignore wine, keep a clean palm, hold his Maker in remembrance, be kindly affectionate towards humanity, and yet wear a rosy unclouded face."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE SURRATT CASE.

The Jury Fail to Agree.

ASK TO BE DISCHARGED.

Their Request Granted.

FOUR FOR CONVICTION—EIGHT FOR ACQUITTAL.

Judge Fisher Dismisses Counsellor Bradley from the Bar.

BRADLEY CHALLENGES THE JUDGE TO FIGHT A DUEL.

Excitement in Washington.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1867.

At one o'clock the prisoner, Surratt, was brought into the Court room. He seemed in good spirits. Judge Fisher resumed his seat, the crier called the Court to order, and the roll of the jury was called, when the jury down. By this time the Court room was densely crowded. The jury was brought in six minutes beatons, and the foreman stated they had been unable to agree.

The Judge then read the following letter:

To the Hon. George C. Fisher, Presiding Justice, &c.—The jury in this case of the United States vs. John H. Surratt have respectfully request that they stand precisely now as when they first balloted upon entering the room. They are nearly equally divided, and they are firmly convinced that no amount of argument will induce them to alter their views. They are nearly equally divided, and they are firmly convinced that no amount of argument will induce them to alter their views. The alarm at European Courts, and the situation of our foreign affairs, and the situation of our finances, and in view of the fact that the health of several of our jurors is becoming seriously impaired under the prolongation of confinement, to make this statement, and to ask your honor to dismiss us at once.

Most respectfully submitted,

[Signed by all the jury.]

After some conversation, Judge Fisher ordered the discharge of the jury.

During the entire retirement of the jury they remained in doubt as to the verdict. For conviction: Todd, Barr, Scneider and Wright. For acquittal: Lee, Mott, Hall, Bowcher, Alexander, Larsell, Gitting and Hallinger.

There is respectable authority for stating that the jury stood on the question of the guilt of Surratt from Washington at the time of the assassination of the President, and that they were entirely agreed upon the point that had he been indicted for conspiracy he would have been convicted immediately upon their retiring to their room.

MR. BRADLEY DISMISSED FROM THE BAR.

Judge Fisher then rose, and read the following:

I rise now a very unpleasant duty to perform, but one which I cannot forego. On the 2d day of July last, I received from the clerk of the trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately following a note addressed to me the following morning, asking the Bench, Joseph H. Bradley accosted him in a rude and insolent manner, charging the judge with having offered him (Bradley) a series of insults from the bench, from the commencement of the trial, and the judge disclaimed any intention or thought of paying any such insult, asserted Mr. Bradley that he had entertained for him no other feelings but those of respect. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting this explanation or disclaiming any intention to insult the judge, with personal threatenment, as he undertook to do, in the presence of his daughter, Mr. Bradley, if he judges are to be threatened with personal violence on all occasions, whenever the decisions of counsel may be counted by an imaginary injury, to the office of Judge, is a position which even his peers will not palliate. It cannot be received or responsible as an excuse for the conduct of Mr. Bradley, and I feel that his name must be stricken from the roll of attorneys practicing in this Court."

EXCITING CONVERSE.

Mr. Bradley immediately arose and asked if Court had adjourned.

Judge Fisher—It has not.

Mr. Bradley—Then, sir, in the presence of the Court and assembly, I hereby pronounce the statement just made by the Judge as utterly false in every particular.

Judge Fisher, interrupting—Order, adjourn the Court.

Mr. Bradley—This Court is now adjourned.

Mr. Bradley—Well, then, I will say now, Judge Fisher, that you please, sir, and make a speech to the crowd if you like.

Mr. Bradley—You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That must be the act of three of the judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge Fisher said, "Very well, Mr. Bradley, you can make the proper appeal." He then left the room followed by a crowd of people.

MR. BRADLEY HANDS A NOTE.

Immediately after retiring to a court room Judge Fisher proceeded to the street, and entered a car, but was followed by Bradley, who entered the car, stopped up to Judge Fisher and handed him a note.

Judge Fisher took the note, open, opened and read it, when Mr. Bradley turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered.

It is understood the note was a challenge. Several persons entered into the car after Mr. Bradley stepped to the side of Mr. Bradley and kept in close conversation with him. On leaving, Mr. Bradley passed through the crowd with his arm in the arm of a gentleman of his acquaintance, Mr. Bradley, turned and left the car, around which an excited crowd had gathered.

Some of the Indian agents and traders have been carrying arms and ammunition. It is known that one thousand arms and a large quantity of ammunition have been sent in the last six days, and that a large quantity of arms and ammunition was received with great honors by the Prussian officers. The fleet subsequently sailed for St. Petersburg, where it is expected Admiral Farragut will receive a warm welcome.

TURKEY.

REDRESS DEMANDED BY THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

PARIS, August 10.—The Turkish Admiral recently forcibly took a dispatch from a servant of the United States Minister residing at Tyre. The Minister demanded the discharge of the servant, but the Admiral refused to do so, and the Minister called on the Government for redress.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 10, 1867.

PERSONAL.

A freshet in the northern part of Newark, N. J., on Friday afternoon, destroyed about a hundred thousand dollars worth of lumber.

The recent rains have swelled the streams emptying into the Morris canal, which broke, and the water poured into the adjacent country, washing out bridges, flooding large portions of the Seventh and Eighth Wards. The Central Bridge at the upper end of Broad street was swept away.

Two new cases of cholera were reported on Friday, making seven in all.

The steamer Parthenia brings one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars in gold, which was obtained at quarantine, and her manifests and advices have not yet been received.

Throwgoods at Boston.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, August 10.—A large number of German workmen who came here to work in the building in the third Annual Festival of the Turnverein, which commences to-morrow, the 10th, respectively represented are those of Boston, Providence, Springfield, Worcester, and Lawrence, with delegations from other cities. The visitors are distributed by billets among the members of the Turnverein, and are being entertained with much hospitality. The arrangements they were treated to a steamboat excursion down the harbor

Chicago Postmaster Missing—Supposed to be Drowned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, August 11.—Col. E. A. Gilmore, Postmaster of this city, went out in the harbor on Tuesday night in the evening and has not been seen since. He is supposed to have been drowned. His hat was found on the beach below the city last night.

South Carolina Crops.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 10.—The crop accounts from nearly every district in the middle and eastern portions of the State represent corn and cotton as in fine condition. The damage by caterpillar along the coast is inconsiderable.

GENERAL NEWS.

—In London there are 14,000 persons connected with the press.

—The little Jap, known as "All Right" is said to be now in Paris.

—Seven of the Unitarian churches of Boston are closed this month.

—In Ireland there is barrack accommodation for 2,000 officers and 41,672 soldiers.

—A cave greater than the Kentucky mammoth cave is reported in Southern Illinois.

—Rev. E. W. Davis, a Presbyterian clergyman, died in Harrisburg, Pa., a few days ago.

—A delivery, of Wilmington, Del., was accidentally drowned last Sunday while bathing.

—Public spirited—Young ladies who allow their father's house to be used for a court house.

—Thomas Peck, Esq., for many years a prominent merchant of Lexington, Va., died last week.

—The Tycoon of Japan is said to be opposed to the opening of the port of Osaka to foreigners.

—A woman in New York, who drank fifteen bottles of soda on Friday, died the next morning.

—Governor Pierpoint of Virginia, was assaulted by a woman because he pardoned the murderer of her son.

—There is a vacant seat at the Paris Exposition made of a single turquoise, and said to be valued at 2,500,000 francs.

—The London Times suggests that a peer's political majority be put at the age of 31 instead of 21, as at present.

—During the month of July there were forty-four deaths from sun-stroke, showing the health of the city to be good.

—Rev. John Cromlish, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, at Columbia, Pa., has accepted a call to New York.

—The Russian Government has issued orders to its agents in China to sustain the credit of Hong Kong market.

—The Belgians and company drank five thousand bottles of champagne at Miss Coutts's sparkling entertainment.

—Lady Cardigan, the most notorious bandits in Italy is said to be Guiseppe Morineo, alias Joseph Morrow, formerly a New York rowdy.

—Paris is becoming rapidly deserted. An unusual number of the "fashionable" have departed for the seashore and continent.

—Ebony watches are the latest novelty reported from Paris. They are quite black and ornamented with silver or arabesques.

—Dog oil is administered to consumptives in Germany. Etc.—a lady physician of this city cures the disease by the same dose.

—There is this season an extraordinary abundance of vereal crops in Egypt. Prices of grain has fallen nearly two-thirds since harvest commenced.

—Mr. Robbins, who sells chickens in Fulton Market, Brooklyn, tending his stock, is worth some two millions. He is famous among Brooklinians.

—The police force of Paris consists of 5,700 men, and the cost of maintaining the department is $2,500,000, or one-twelfth of the revenue of the capital.

—A case of courtship of forty-five years standing is reported at East Lyme, Massachusetts. The gentleman has paid his visits on each alternate Sunday evening.

—Queen Victoria's book is making a great sensation abroad. We believe no copy has yet reached this country. The papers have made their clippings from English exchanges.

—None of the eight hundred Paris Exhibition hymns sent in for competition has been deemed worthy of the prize, and it will not be awarded. A few of the best will receive honorable mention only.

Punch thinks the industry of the ladies in Paris surpasses belief. They dye—their hair; they enamel—their faces; they gild—their locks; they paint—their cheeks; and now they bronze—their complexions!

—An impression exists in London that the Viceroy of Egypt left England in a "huff," owing to his not receiving the Garter. He is now in Paris, but silent and unimportant, as one who has experienced reverses.

—A proclamation has been posted up throughout Canton forbidding the printing of Chinese newspapers by foreigners. It has put a stop to the existence of a little brond sheet published under foreign editorship there.

—It is not generally known that the late Emperor Maximilian was an author; but he wrote not fewer than seven volumes on different subjects. Four of them are in print, and, by order of the Emperor of Austria, are shortly to be published. One of them is entitled "My Life," another "Sketches of Travel," the third "Aphorisms," and the fourth consists of poetry.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

THE RECENT RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Later dispatches from the scene of the recent railway accident, at Bray Head, indicates that the first account was greatly exaggerated. Only a portion of the train left the track. Three coaches were precipitated into the sea, and four persons killed outright, though there were many dangerously injured. Nearly every body on the train was killed or injured.

COLORED TRAGEDIAN DEAD.

LONDON, August 10.—Ira Aldridge, the celebrated African tragedian, is dead. His death occurred while he was on a professional tour in Poland.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND FLEET.

LONDON, August 11.—The United States squadron, under command of Admiral Farragut, has been at the Prussian naval port of Stettin during the past week. The Admiral was received with great honors by the Prussian officers. The fleet subsequently sailed for St. Petersburg, where it is expected Admiral Farragut will receive a warm welcome.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

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NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Admiral Palmer reports to the Navy Department that the flag ship Susquehanna should leave Vera Cruz July 25th for Aspinwall. All quiet in Mexico. The health of the squadron good.

THE RICHMOND PREACHERS.

The ministers of the gospel at Richmond have held a meeting to adopt an address in reply to Governor Pierpoint's charge of disloyalty. They say that since the restoration of the Government of the United States over the southern States, we have in no instance exhibited disloyalty in our pulpits or used them as political agencies against said Government; that we have in no instance propagated from them what are termed rebel sentiments; that least of all have we, in the discharge of our duties, expressed, directly or indirectly, a hope of the establishment of any other than a republican form of government in this country.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The State Department, in answer to a request of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, has reported that on investigation no case has been found where an American citizen has been tried and convicted in Ireland for uttering Fenian sentiments in the United States.

A *Tribune's* special says: The Cabinet have decided that the President has power to suspend Stanton.

The President denies that Grant has opposed the removal of Sheridan.

PUBLIC LAND SALES.

Returns received from the Commissioner General of the Land Office show the aggregate disposal of 1,821 acres of public land during July, at Iona, Michigan; St. Peters, Minnesota; Stevens Point, and Brownsville, Nebraska—the greater portion for actual settlement.

DEATH OF A CORRESPONDENT.

J. W. Finch, for several years past a correspondent of the Boston *Post*, died to-day, after a long illness from Typhoid fever.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from internal revenue for the week were $4,314,460.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1867.

YELLOW FEVER FEARS AT NEW ORLEANS.

On account of the unprecedented yellow fever becoming epidemic in the New Orleans, it has been ordered from General Grant's headquarters that the officers on duty in Louisiana and Texas, but who are now absent, shall report on or before the 15th, upon application to the Adjutant General of the Army, but their leave extended until the 15th October.

FUNERAL OF A CORRESPONDENT.

The funeral of W. Finch, the late Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* and other papers, took place this afternoon and was attended by the Washington Correspondent's Club.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 10, 1867.

FIRE IN NEW JERSEY.

A freshet in the northern part of Newark, N. J., on Friday afternoon, destroyed about a hundred thousand dollars worth of lumber.

The recent rains have swelled the streams emptying into the Morris canal, which broke, and the water poured into the adjacent country, washing out bridges, flooding large portions of the Seventh and Eighth Wards. The Central Bridge at the upper end of Broad street was swept away.

Two new cases of cholera were reported on Friday, making seven in all.

The steamer Parthenia brings one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars in gold, which was obtained at quarantine, and her manifests and advices have not yet been received.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF GEN. FARIOLA POSTPONED.

DUBLIN, August 10.—The trial of General Fariola, who was reported to have turned King's evidence, has been postponed.

RUSSIA.

PEACE WITH BOKHARA.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 10.—The war between Russia and Bokhara has terminated in a treaty of peace concluded yesterday.

FRANCE.

GREAT FIRE AT BORDEAUX.

PARIS, August 10.—*Evening.*—There has been a great fire at Bordeaux, during which eighty persons are reported to have been killed or injured.

ARRIVED OUT.

GLASGOW, August 11.—The steamship United Kingdom, from New York on the 1st, arrived at Moville, Ireland, yesterday, and today arrived in the Clyde.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 11.—The steamship Hansa, from New York on the 3d of August, has arrived at this port, on her way to Bremen. The steamship Atlantic, from New York on the 27th of July, has arrived at this port to-day, and, after landing passengers and freight, sailed for Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, August 11.—The steamship Minnesota, from New York on the 31st ult., arrived at this port to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKFORT, August 10.—*Evening.*—U. S. Bonds closed at 7⅞ for the old issue.

LONDON, August 10.—*Evening.*—Reports cloud at 45¾ frame and 50 continues for American stocks.

FRANKFORT, AUG. 11.—*Eve.*—United States Bonds quoted on the Bourse to-day at 7⅞.

[By Steamer.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The steamer Wesel, from Southampton on the 30th, has arrived in the Hooge off Ardrossan, with the Viscount Halifax moved a resolution that the reclassification of the hereditary seats in the rebirth bill was inadequate, and more representation should be given to the counties. The resolution was supported by Earl Russell and others, and lost by 140 against 51. The same night a bill prohibiting the public worship bill was debated by Messrs. Gladstone, Bright and others. A motion to leave the bill on the table was lost.

The Paris *Press* says Garibaldi had transported 1,500 men and 3,000 stands of arms to a movement on Rome, and disturbances have already broken out in Venice.

In the French Senate, on the 27th ult., Baron Dupin said Prussia had formed a Zollverein in Germany offensive to France. He did not think Prussia would attack France, but if she did, France would have but hoped the large states would compel their employers, who had made gold France and the other nations reduce their armaments, and be more generally rich in their peaceful rivalry.

Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a circular dispatch to the Papal Nuncios at the Catholic courts, stating that the situation of affairs with the congregation of Rome is very serious with the Pope. The dispatch alludes to the preparations for the reception by Italian volunteers to dispute the Pope of his temporal sovereignty.

The Government bill in the Italian Parliament passed by a vote of 204 to 58.

The Emperor of China has issued orders to its agents in China to sustain the credit of Hong Kong market.

—The Belgians and company drank five thousand bottles of champagne at Miss Coutts's sparkling entertainment.

—Lady Cardigan, the most notorious bandits in Italy is said to be Guiseppe Morineo, alias Joseph Morrow, formerly a New York rowdy.

—Paris is becoming rapidly deserted. An unusual number of the "fashionable" have departed for the seashore and continent.

—Ebony watches are the latest novelty reported from Paris. They are quite black and ornamented with silver or arabesques.

—Dog oil is administered to consumptives in Germany. Etc.—a lady physician of this city cures the disease by the same dose.

—There is this season an extraordinary abundance of vereal crops in Egypt. Prices of grain has fallen nearly two-thirds since harvest commenced.

—Mr. Robbins, who sells chickens in Fulton Market, Brooklyn, tending his stock, is worth some two millions. He is famous among Brooklinians.

—The police force of Paris consists of 5,700 men, and the cost of maintaining the department is $2,500,000, or one-twelfth of the revenue of the capital.

—A case of courtship of forty-five years standing is reported at East Lyme, Massachusetts. The gentleman has paid his visits on each alternate Sunday evening.

—Queen Victoria's book is making a great sensation abroad. We believe no copy has yet reached this country. The papers have made their clippings from English exchanges.

—None of the eight hundred Paris Exhibition hymns sent in for competition has been deemed worthy of the prize, and it will not be awarded. A few of the best will receive honorable mention only.

Punch thinks the industry of the ladies in Paris surpasses belief. They dye—their hair; they enamel—their faces; they gild—their locks; they paint—their cheeks; and now they bronze—their complexions!

—An impression exists in London that the Viceroy of Egypt left England in a "huff," owing to his not receiving the Garter. He is now in Paris, but silent and unimportant, as one who has experienced reverses.

—A proclamation has been posted up throughout Canton forbidding the printing of Chinese newspapers by foreigners. It has put a stop to the existence of a little brond sheet published under foreign editorship there.

—It is not generally known that the late Emperor Maximilian was an author; but he wrote not fewer than seven volumes on different subjects. Four of them are in print, and, by order of the Emperor of Austria, are shortly to be published. One of them is entitled "My Life," another "Sketches of Travel," the third "Aphorisms," and the fourth consists of poetry.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Latest Phase of the Imbroglio.

PRESIDENT ADVISED TO RESIGN.

Senator Harris and Reconstruction.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 11, 1867.

The *Herald's* Washington says it is stated that on Tuesday next the President will peremptorily dismiss Secretary Stanton, unless in the interim his resignation is rendered. It also reports a rumor that the President had expressed a determination to resign the Presidency and leave the radicals to fight out the reconstruction business among themselves, and contradicts it on White House authority.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The latest rumor growing out of the Stanton imbroglio is that the President has been advised to resign, the friends of the administration arguing that such a step would lead to the disruption of the Republican party.

Ex-Senator Harris publishes a card, stating that the latter repudiates the Congressional policy of reconstruction, published in a New York paper of Saturday, which many persons suppose to have been written by him, is a forgery, and fully endorsing the reconstruction policy of Congress.

THE CABLE TO CUBA.

The Work Progressing—Parting of the Cable—Grappling for the Lost End.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KEY WEST, August 9—via Lake City, Fla., August 11.—The shore end of the cable was landed at Key West on the 5d, and on the 6th the steamer Narva left for the President, Edward Joy Morris. It is reported Morris has since laid the case before the Turkish Government and demanded redress for the outrage, and a reply of the Sublime Porte has not transpired.

SWATARA ORDERED TO CRETE.

LONDON, August 10.—The United States Warsteamer Swatara, has been ordered to Crete.

CRETAN NOTE TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, August 10—*Evening.*—The Turkish government has sent a circular note in regard to Cretan affairs to its diplomatic representatives at European Courts. The note emphatically denies that there is any truth in the various reports of the cruelties perpetrated by the Turkish troops in Candia, and complains that vessels of the great powers continue to remove refugees from the island.

ITALY.

CHOLERA AT PALERMO.

FLORENCE, August 10.—Dispatches state that the cholera is raging with considerable violence at Palermo.

FLORENCE, August 11.—The negotiations which for a long time have been pending between Italy and Austria for a settlement of the boundaries between the two countries, and in regard to the disposition of the archives of the former Lombardo Venetian kingdom, have been suspended.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF GEN. FARIOLA POSTPONED.

DUBLIN, August 10.—The trial of General Fariola, who was reported to have turned